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MAY 15.

PAUL BLOCK, INC., Special Represent-
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Peace by Resolution.

Whether the state of war between
the United States and the German govern-
ment can constitutionally be ended
by a resolution passed by a majority
of both houses of the congress, and ap-
proved by the president, is a question
which we prefer to leave to those ad-
visors who feel themselves qualified to
sustain or reject the contention of the
president that it can not or the con-
gress which maintains that it can.
That the question will not be dis-
posed of by judicial determination is
obvious from the fact that the presi-
dent intends to veto the resolution.
Lack of the required two-thirds vote
in both houses, necessary to pass a
resolution over his protest, will leave
the matter exactly where it stood be-
fore the resolution was adopted.

Respecting the resolution it may be
said that it provides that all property
of Germany and German nationals, in
possession of the government of the
United States, shall be retained until
such time as Germany has concluded a
treaty of peace with the United
States and made suitable provisions for
the satisfaction of all claims against
the German government.

It provides that, until by treaty or act
of joint resolution of congress, the United
States, although it has not ratified the
treaty of Versailles, does not waive
any of the rights, indemnities, repara-
tions or advantages to which it
and its nationals have become enti-
tled under the terms of the armistice.

The resolution makes no concession
to Germany, and holds it strictly to
the terms of the armistice, and to the
terms of peace which Germany has al-
ready signed with the allied nations. It
provides merely that the war is at an
end and requests the president to open
negotiations with Germany for settle-
ment by treaty.

It is unfortunate that the treaty of
Versailles and the League of Nations
which Germany was not permitted to
sign, were so entangled that they could
not be considered separately, since the
League is reserved for the allies and
associated nations. Except for the
League the treaty as it was written, ex-
cluding the gift of Shantung to Japan,
would have been ratified. There is
serious objection to the United States
making itself to carry out the pro-
visions of this secret treaty between
England and Japan.

It is unfortunate that the treaty and
the League of Nations is to be an issue
in the November campaign, with not
even a prospect that it is to be settled
before next summer, and perhaps not
then.

The close of the war found Germany
bankrupt and the League of Nations
was not able to take advantage of
the trade opportunities offered in a
country plentiful in raw material and
labor, but destitute of finances and
factories.

The result is that great corporations
have been organized with British, Ital-
ian and Japanese financiers to back
them, and already they have secured a
fourth in Germany.

The revival of industry in Germany
has been marked. Every nation has
a part in it, with exception of the United
States. That this country is technically
at war prevents intercourse or nego-
tiation between the two countries.

This country needs to get on a peace
footing with the nations of the world
on the best possible basis, but it re-
quires a formal ratification of peace
before the people of the United States
could sign any treaty with Germany
themselves and turn their hands to
constructive work and their minds to
constructive thoughts.

Red Tape.

Clarence J. Vaughn, an ex-soldier
in Michigan, is \$12 out of pocket for
the present, but is getting to get
his money from the government. He
was discharged in December, 1918, with
that amount owing to him. A war de-
partment official sent the money in a
registered envelope. It was sent to the
wrong address first. When it came
back to the official, he sent it out again,
properly addressed, but this time it did
not do Vaughn any good because the
money was not in it. The ex-soldier
amused himself writing about it for a
while, and then his congressman took
it up. The war department had Vaughn
then instructed in the mystery of
making out bond to cover the amount,
and made ready to pay him off. Then
they discovered that the money had
been sent in the envelope the first time,
and that it was the postoffice depart-
ment's fault for letting it get off on
the way. So Vaughn and his congressman
maneuvered the postoffice depart-
ment for a while. The department
thought an affidavit was necessary to
the effect that the money had really
been included. The war department
claimed that it was a registered letter,
and the postoffice was liable anyway.
The postoffice department came back
with the argument that it was an
ordinary stamped letter. The war de-
partment, however, insisted that it was
a registered letter with a government
stamp on it, and therefore not guaran-
teed. There the matter hangs for the
present, but it is thought that if the
chief steps up and acknowledges his
guilt and returns the money, in due
time it will be handed over to the
original claimant.

Poland Militant.

The Poles were thwarted at the peace
conference in their desire to extend
their northern boundary to the Baltic
sea at Germany's expense, and now it
would seem that they are looking for
compensation toward the east at the
expense of the Russians.
The Poles have fallen to the Polish armies,
and the military front now stretches
far to the east of the territorial bound-

aries erected by the conference.
The Poles got permission from the
allies to throw out their armies well
beyond their proper territory as a
special safeguard against the red forces
of Russia. But they did not remain on
the defensive; they carried the fight
against the enemy, and have registered
important advances which they are
loath to renounce.

Perhaps it is merely a plain case of
imperial ambition for Poland. She
used to be a mighty empire and dwells
upon her past. Her armies are directed
in large part by Polish officers, and
the increase in rank and pay which
these gentlemen received during the
war has not been revised in Poland, and
there is plenty of unemployment as a
result. Under these circumstances the far-
ther the army remains away from home,
the better. If the soldiers were brought
home and demobilized, the lack of work
might lead to riot, and riot to Bolshe-
vism. The Poles therefore are proba-
bly satisfied with the results and tools
of war for the present, leaving the more
difficult task of peace in the future.

But there is another possibility, and
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It Happens in the Best Regulated Families—By Briggs

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One Death, \$225 In Cash Is Toll Taken By Thugs

The life of one victim and about \$225 in cash, four others were the toll taken by footpads and thugs operating in Memphis early Sunday, according to reports filed with police. About 20-22, brief synopses of the murder, which was the last of a series of attacks on the city, were taken from his residence, and \$25 was taken from his person. He was taken to the General Hospital with a bullet wound in the head, and died Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m. The first victim was a man named John J. Byrne, 32, of 226 Lewis street, who was shot by two thugs, who drove up in a car and shot him. Byrne was shot in the head and chest, and died shortly after 3 o'clock, in which more than \$100 was taken. O. J. Tibbitts, who was shot in the head, was taken to the General Hospital, and died Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m. The first victim was a man named John J. Byrne, 32, of 226 Lewis street, who was shot by two thugs, who drove up in a car and shot him. Byrne was shot in the head and chest, and died shortly after 3 o'clock, in which more than \$100 was taken. O. J. Tibbitts, who was shot in the head, was taken to the General Hospital, and died Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m.

Two white youths, about 20 years of age, were taken to the General Hospital, and died Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m. The first victim was a man named John J. Byrne, 32, of 226 Lewis street, who was shot by two thugs, who drove up in a car and shot him. Byrne was shot in the head and chest, and died shortly after 3 o'clock, in which more than \$100 was taken. O. J. Tibbitts, who was shot in the head, was taken to the General Hospital, and died Sunday morning at 8:30 a.m.

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